WASHINGTON, May 23 .- As was to be expected, an official statement was issued from the White House to-day denying the report published in THE SUN of to-day hat there had been a serious difference of pinion between President Roosevelt and ttorney-General Bonaparte in regard to he prosecution of the New Haven railroad. The statement in the Washington despatch o THE SUN, that Mr. Bonaparte had offered his resignation as the alternative of filing he petition against the railroad company, is characterized as "a mere invention." onaparte has not been heard from.

The statement from the White House tails to take cognizance of several things in the Washington despatch, notably the veracious report that President Roosevelt told Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven road, as recently as Thursday last, that no suit against the road had been determined upon by him. This statement of the President to Mr. Byrnes was made also on several occasions subsequent to May 10, not only to representatives of the New Haven road but to other persons who called at the White House to inquire about

The whole impression made on the minds of those interested by what they learned from official sources was that no action would be taken against the New Haven road, and even the most conservative were convinced that the case would be dormant until after the Chicago convention and probably until after the Presidential elec-

It is stated in the White House denial that the petition against the road was determined upon three months ago and that the only question since that time has been whether the action should be initiated in Connecticut or Massachusetts. In another part of the same denial it is said that the question of the place of filing had arisen yesterday, upon a reminder that the Massachusetts court had recently decided an important suit in regard to trolley holdings

important suit in regard to trolley holdings by steam roads.

Although it is said in to-day's White House statement that the suit was determined upon three months ago, President Rocsevelt has within the last month explicitly denied a report published in certain newspapers that it had been determined to sue the New Haven road.

The White House statement denying the report of differences between the President and Mr. Bonaparte is as follows:

The story is a mere invention. There as no difference whatever between the President and the Attorney-General over he New York and New Haven suit. Yesterday morning attention was called from lassachusetts to the fact that the Massachusetts State courts had already acted against the trolley lines so far as Massachusetts was concerned, and the suggestion was accordingly made that the action should be brought in one of the other States, inasmuch as the purpose of the suit had already been achieved so far as Massachusetts was con-

The President put the suggestion before the Attorney-General and asked him to bring it up at the Cabinet meeting, which was then but half an hour off. As a pre cautionary measure the newspapers that had the announcement of the bringing of the sult were asked to hold it up. The matter was then discussed in the Cabinet and it was decided that the action of the State ourt of Massachusetts would make no difference in the course of procedure by the Governnotified that the announcement of the bring ing of the suit would stand. There was not the slightest friction or even discussion of any kind between any of the Cabinet abinet officers themselves. The suit in mestion was determined on some three months ago. The only question discussed vesterday was as to where it should be

# MAY HURRY THE NEW HAVEN UP.

#### Government Reluctant to Wait Until August Before Pressing Suit.

BOSTON, May 23.-Although under the rules of the United States Circuit Court the New York, New Haven and Hudson River Railroad Company and the other defendants in the suit brought yesterday by the United States need not file an answer or demurrer until August it is possible tha the issues in the case may be presented to the court earlier, either through the voluntary action of the defendants or special order of the court.

The Government desires to prosecute the case with all speed and may bring a motion that the defendants be ordered to make a speedier answer than is provided for under the rules of court. Be cause of the great amount of proof that will be required it will be many months before there is a decision.

Under the bill the Government may at

Under the bill the Government may at any time file a motion for a temporary injunction to restrain any exercise of control by the New Haven road over the Boston and Maine through the use of the stock which it holds, but this will not be done at once. The prohibition of the Cole bill extends to July. For the present the Government will await developments.

# CANADA'S TEXTILE TANGLE.

#### Government Commission to Inquire Inte Causes of Strike.

OTTAWA, May 28 .- On the recommende tion of the Minister of Labor the Governor in council has decided to hold an inquiry by royal commission into the condition of the textile industry in Canada, with special reference to the disputes at present existing between the mill owners and their employees. The industry, not being a public utility, does not come expressly within the provisions of the industrial disputes investigation act, and the investigation cannot therefore take place under this measure.

this measure.

The Government will issue a royal commission to W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy Minister of Labor, to make such inquiry as the circumstances require. It is understood that the employees, who are now on strike to the number of 6,000, will return to work pending the result of the inquiry.

# Accounting Ordered in Detinning Suit.

The American Canning Company was directed by Vice-Chancellor Howell at Newark yesterday to render to the Vulcan Detinning Company an accounting of the profits of the former's plants at Joilet, Ill., and Paulsboro, N. J. It was alleged that the American Can Company, with a former appropriated for the use of that corncern a secret process for detinning owned by the Vulcan company. The case has been in the courts for several years. In another suit in chancery the Vulcan company is defendent, the action being brought by lians and Mark Goldschmidt on the claim that they are the owners of the detinning

Brooklyn Real Estate Man a Bankrupt

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

had weakened the market standing. A num

ber of causes, in short, may have induced this

In some very important railroad and bank-

ing circles men were laughing over Mr. Bona-

of the laughter was good natured and some of

wholesome kind which shows content and

satisfaction with the entire drift of things. Such of the jokes as were good natured were

based on the frequent pilgrimages of Presi-

dent Mellen of the New Haven to President Roosevelt, for in certain places it was con-

sidered rare humor that Mr. Mellen, who in

railroad circles has occupied a position like that of Jacob Riis in sociological circles, should suddenly find himself among the

proscribed. The humor became irony in the

branded as malefactors of great wealth. Here allusions to Mr. Mellen's worship of the

of Mr. Harriman reminded friends of Mr.

Mellen that Mr. Harriman was once a good and true friend of the powers at Washington

and gloated exceedingly. But both the humo

and the sarcasm were accompanied by the same market operations. The wit and the

cynic, as far as the market was concerned, vied with one another in the sale of stocks.

Last August when stocks were being

thrown overboard by the carload influential members of the Standard Oil party insisted

that they were simply standing idly by. They were not raiding the market, they said,

out they were perfectly free to admit that

they were not encouraging any of their

any kind whatsoever. They were not talk-ing yesterday, but the opinion was prevalent in brokerage circles that they were acting as assiduously as possible. It was believed that distribution of stocks taken on by them in the course of the last six weeks had begun

earlier in the week, but the indications

istribution on a large scale were not widely

A market taking more than 5 points off Union Pacific and St. Paul and 2 or 5 points off other active atocks in a two hour session was a live reminder of the days last August APPROPRIATIONS BY FIRST SESwhen the big stick was brandished and the Attorney-General was out to fill his game bag-SION ABOUT \$1,823,000,000. Attorney-General was out to fill his game bag, as was the case last August, the technical position may have been very weak. There were any number of frail bull accounts on which stop loss orders had been placed There were any number of strong bull accounts on which profits were taken and there were many stocks in which the protecting influence of short covering earlier in the week had was kened the market standing. Beats the Fifty-ninth Congress by More

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The first se of the Sixtieth Congress, just closing, has broken the record for expenditures. billion dollar Congress of 1891 and 1892, or that speculator to retreat from a bullish position. The fact remained that all of them which was roundly berated for extravagance, was an economical Congress comsaw the occasion for such a retreat in the conclusions drawn from the Administration's pared to those that have come and gone since the beginning of the twentieth cen-tury, and it is reduced to the piker class in

Estimates 899,000,000, but the Schate, Added It to the House Appropriations.

rison with this one. The appropriations of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which ended in 1900, made appropriations of all previous Congresses look small. It beat the billion dollar Congress half a billion and some millions more. These were largely war expenditures, but all succeeding Congresses have done almost as well in scattering public funds.

The Congress of 1901-02 spent \$1,476,000,000, that of 1903-04 spent \$1,533,312,267 and the Fifty-eighth Congress of 1905-06 earned championship honors by breaking all records with appropriations aggregating \$1,601,000,000. Its distinction was, however, short lived. The Fifty-ninth Congress, of 1907-08 made the Fifty-eighth and all its essors look cheap with appropriations of \$1,800,000,000 in round figures.

Most any body of spenders might get discouraged trying to circulate more money than that, but this present Congress went at it like a winner. The best that the Fifty-ninth Congress could do at its first session was \$929,000,000. This one goes it more than a hundred millions better. The total appropriations for the first year will be about \$1,828,000,000, and the time of the Sixtieth Congress is only half expired. Assurance is doubly sure that the necessary appropriations for the succeeding year will make the total of expenditures for the Sixtleth Congress far and beyond its nearest competitor,

In justice to the House it has to be said that it did struggle to keep down expenditures. Estimates were cut right and left, and a possible deficit in the face of the estimates of \$118,000,000 was reduced to \$19,000,000. These are the figures, that Mr. Burleson of Texas gave in his speech of yesterday in the House. So it would seem that the popular branch of Congress cut the estimates \$99,000,000, and the Senate offset the economy by adding about the same amount to the total of the House appropriations. The estimate of what was added by the Senate after its additional appropriations had been chopped or eliminated in conference is estimated at \$83,000,-000 on the largest appropriation bills alone.

In round numbers the amount appropriated last year for the navy was \$99,000,000.

This year it is \$122,000,000. The pension appropriation compared to last year was increased from \$145,000,000 to \$182,000,000, the navy appropriation from \$78,000,000 to \$96.000,000, post office from \$212,000,000 to \$220,000,000, not including the ship subsidy, which was finally dropped; agriculture from \$9,500,000 to \$11,600,000, sundry civil from \$110,000,000 to \$118,000,000 and fortifications from \$6,800,000 to \$11,600,000.

A special appropriation of \$30,000,000 for public buildings helped to swell the grand total. Few decreases from last year's record were made in the total of any of the smaller appropriation bills.

#### SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE. A Resolution Providing for It Put to Sleep

by the Senate, 33 to 20. Washington, May 23.-Senator Owen of Oklahoma stirred up the Senate to-day by proposing that it proceed to the immediate consideration of a joint resolution amending the Federal Constitution to provide for the election of Senators by popular vote. After a brisk debate the resolution was referred, on motion of Senator Lodge, to the Committee on Privileges and Elec-

tions, where it will sleep for this session. Senator Owen demanded a roll call on the motion to refer it. The motion prevailed by a vote of 33 to 20. The following

For Referring - Aldrich, Allison, Brandegee, Briggs, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clark (Wyoming), Crane, Cullom, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Foraker, Gallinger, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Hopkins, Kean, Knox, Lodge, Long, Nelson, Penrose, Richardson, Stewart, Warner, Warren and Wetmore, Republicans, and Bacon, Bankhead and Smith (Maryland)

Against Referring—Ankeny, Beveridge, Borah, Brown, Clapp, Dixon, La Follette, Perkins, Piles, Smith (Michigan), and Stephenson, Republicans, and Gore, Johnston, McCreary, Newlands, Owen, Overman, Paynter, Simmons and Teller, Democrats.

In urging his resolution Mr.Owen called the attention of his colleagues to the fact that Legislatures of twenty-seven States had petitioned Congress for the election of Senators by direct vote. He called the roll of those States and asked the Senators from each to join him in his efforts to pass. his resolution.
Senator Hale inquired why the Senators from the States named had not acted upon

the instructions thus given.
"The Senators can answer that for them-

"The Senators can answer that for themselves by their votes," replied Mr. Owen.
"But all of them are much older in service than the Senator from Oklahoma," continued Mr. Hale.
"The Senator from Maine should not condemn me for being young in service, I came just as soon as I could," replied Mr.

Mr. Depew proposed an amendment that Senators should be chosen on a basis of population, with a limitation that no State should have more than sixteen Sena-

State should have more than sixteen Sena-tors. Mr. Depew's amendment was also referred at his request.

Later in the day Senator Foraker asked for the printing of the late Senator Hoar's speech in opposition to the popular election of Senators for distribution by Senators.

BEVERIDGE LOSES AGAIN.

The Senate Had Some Pun With Him, but Bidn't Pass His Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate voted most of the night session to the con-sideration of an omnibus bill dealing with legislation affecting the Territories. Senator Beveridge reported the bill from his Committee on Territories and Gov. Hoggatt of Alaska came on the floor of the Senate Indians to prompt him. It was evident that Senator Beveridge took the measure more seriously than did his colleagues. In the afternoon Mr. Beveridge left the Senate with the impression that his bill was to be passed. He had gone around among Senators, pouring oil on the troubled waters, and thought the measure would so through as a matter of course. Then he went for a

as a matter of course. Then he went for a drive.

When he came to the night session and learned that his bill had come up and after being hazed for a time was laid over on an objection he was not at all pleased and voiced his displeasure in a manner that called out one of Senator Hale's speeches

called out one of Senator Hale's speeches of chastisement.

That over the bill was again taken up for consideration. The Senate was looking for something to have fun with and it found it in Mr. Beveridge's bill, judging by the laughter that attended its consideration. The distinguished author was kept busy until 10:30 answering questions about the bill, and just at a time when he thought it was certain to pass Mr. Aldrich moved an adjournment and it went over.

Voted th us a Separate Measure by a Vote of 145 to 154.

Washington, May 28.—Detached from the post office appropriation bill the prop-osition for an ocean mail subsidy came up again to-day in the House of Repre-sentatives and was again defeated, 145 to 154. The result was the same as yesterday, when the report of the conferees on the post office appropriation bill was rejected cause the bill included the ocean subsidy feature.

By a vote of nearly 2 to 1 the House then rejected the Senate amendment to the post office appropriation bill, providing for an annual instead of a quadrennial weighing of railway mail. This vote was aken on a motion by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana. chairman of the Post Office Committee, to concur in the Se

When information of the action of th House on these two projects reached the Senate the leaders got their heads together and decided that both cases were hopeless under the circumstances. In conformity with this view the Senate receded from its ship subsidy and railway mail weighing amendments, clearing the way for the

amendments, clearing the way for the passage of the post office appropriation bill by the House on Monday and removing the last obstacle to speedy adjournment.

The vote yesterday against the railway mail proposal when it was coupled with the ocean mail subsidy was 147 to 156, so that the increase in the negative vote when it was taken alone to-day was 30. The count was 186 to 94.

Forty minutes debate was allowed on each side of the subsidy question to-day. Two notable speeches were made, one by Mr. Cockran of New York, in opposition, and the other by Mr. Fassett of New York, in its favor.

and the other by Mr. Fassett of New York, in its favor.

One Democrat, Mr. Jones of Virginia was won over. He voted with Mr. Hobson of Alabama in support of the subsidy measure. They were the only Democrats who did so. Mr. Bartlett of Nevada, who joined Mr. Hobson yesterday in voting contrary to their-associates, paired with Mr. Carver of Iowa, a Republican who was opposed to subsidy legislation.

Thirty-one Republicans veted with the Democrats—Messrs. Boyd, Burton of Ohio, Carey, Chaney, Chapman, Cooper, Davidson of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Dawson, Foss, Fuller, Gilham, Haugen, Henshaw, Kennedy of Iowa, Kustermann, Law, Lingbergh, McKinney, Mann, Miller, Morse, Murdock, Nelson, Reeder, Smith of Iowa, Stafford, Steenerson, Valstea, Wilson of Illinois and Woodyard.

#### REEDER CALLED TO ORDER. He Intimated That Sordid Motives Were

Behind the Support of Homestead Bill. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- A stir in the House of Representatives was made by Mr. Reeder of Kansas to-day when he intimated that sordid movements were behind the support of the homestead bill, which increases the acreage that may be held on entry from 160 to 320 acres. The conference report on the bill was before the House.

"Men in the West seldom send men here who do not want what they want," said Mr Reeder, "and I presume that the men who advocate this bill have hundreds of thousands of acres of Western land, and they

have the American disposition of wanting everything that adjoins them."

Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, called Mr. Reeder to order and demanded that his words be read from the stenographer's notes for a clearer understanding of them.

Speaker Cannon ruled that Mr. Reeder's statement did not constitute a reflection statement did not constitute a reflection upon any member of the House, in which Mr. Mondell acquiesced.

Mr. Mondell then said that his entire landed possessions consisted of "forty acres of semi-arid land and 160 acres of semi-arid land bought at a tay sale.

agricultural land, bought at a tax sale, which I would be glad to sell for \$100." Mr. Reeder declared that the conferees had made the bill worse than it was a first, when the House declined it. It was made possible to take a homestead without living on it. That, he declared, was the worst loophole ever attempted to be driven

through the land laws. conference report was rejected,

## CALLS FOR PRESIDENT'S LETTER. Foraker Would Put on Record the Threat to

WASHINGTON, May 23. Senator Foraker made an effort in the Senate this afternoon to get an opportunity extended to Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan to furnish for printing in the Congressional Record the letter Mr. Smith is alleged to have received from President Roosevelt regarding the bill for the relief of the Brownsville

battalion.

"If the President has written a letter to a Senator saying that if Congress passes certain legislation he will veto it and if it is passed over his veto he will ignore it." said Mr. Foraker, "I think it is a matter of which the Senate should take official notice."

Mr. Bacon of Georgia asked Senator Clapp of Minnesota to introduce a resolution calling on the Senate Committee on Privi-

calling on the Senate Cemmittee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the matter.
Senator Clapp replied that he did not think
the matter of sufficient importance. "If
the President had written to the Senate
as a body it might require official action,
but so long as he has written a private
letter to a Senator I see no reason why we
should take note of it," said Senator Clapp.
The matter finally went over on the demand of Senator Hale for the regular order.

#### HOW WATER MUST BE LABELLED. New Rule Promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-Under a ruling promulgated to-day by Secretary of Agri-culture Wilson hereafter manufacturers and mineral water dealers are to label their product as artificial, imitation or natural The new regulations will provide that no water shall be labelled as a natural water water shall be labelled as a natural water unless it shall be the same as its source, without additions or abstractions of any substance or substances. The regulations also provide that no water shall be labelled as "medicinal water" unless it contains one or more constituents in sufficient amounts to have a therapeutic effect, and no water is to be named after a single constituent unless it contains such constituent in sufficient amounts to have a therapeutic effect when a reasonable amount of the water is consumed.

when a reasonable amount of the water is consumed.

Hereafter it will also be considered a violation of the pure food law if the label on a bottle of manufactured water bears any design or device, such as plotures of springs or fountains, which might lead the consumer to believe that the water was natural. Manufactured water may be named after a natural water in case the word "imitation" or "artificial" is also used.

# Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The battleship Missouri has arrived at Bremerton, the cruiser California at Long Beach, the oruisers Tennessee and Washington at San Pedro, the cruisers Colorado and Maryland at Bodondo, the cruisers West Virginia and Pennsylvania at Venice. the battleship Alabama and collier Alex-

the battleship Alabama and collier Alexander at Mare Island, the transport Prairie at League Island, the cruiser Des Moines at Port Limon and the torpede boat Morris at the New York yard.

The gunboat Scorpion and the torpede boats Biakely, De Long, Thornton and Tingey have sailed from Charleston for New York; the cruiser Chester from Newport for League Island, the despatch boat Dolphin from Washington for Philadelphia, the cruiser Montgomery from Newport for Hampton Roads, the battleships Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Minneseta, New Jersey and Rhode Island from Bellingham Bay for Seattle, the battleships Louisiana, Ohio, and Virginia from Port Angeles for Seattle.

\$15,000,000

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD NOTES

Notes are dated May 1st, 1908, and payable on or before May 1st, 1911; interest payable November 1st and May 1st.

Attention is called to a letter of W. W. Finley, Esq., President of the Southern Railway Company, dated May 14th, 1908, copies of which may be obtained at our office. This letter states, among other things, "these Notes are to be secured pledge under Trust Agreement with New York Trust Company, Trustee, of the following collateral: \$20,000,000 Southern Rail way Development and General Mortgage 4% Bonds, Series A; \$2,500,000 Tennessee Central Raifroad Prior Lien Mortgage. 4% Bonds; \$2,000,000 Verginia & Southwestern Raifway First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds. The holders of Notes are to have the right at their option at any time, upon five days' previous notice, to convert their Notes at par into the pledged Southern Railway Development and General Mortgage 4% Bonds, Series A, at the following rates: Until and including May 1, 1909, at 80%; thereafter until and including May 2, 1910, at 8214%; and thereafter until and including May 1, 1911, at 85%, interest in each case, and upon both notes and bonds being allowed and adjusted. Subject to the prior exercise of the foregoing option as stated in the Trust Indentuse, the Railway Company is to have the right at any time to withdraw any or all of said lateral by payment therefor in cash at the following prices: Southern Railway Development and General Mortgage 4% Bends Series A, at the same prices and for the same periods as provided above for conversion of the notes; Tennessee Central Prior Lien Mortgage 4% Bonds at not less than 85%; Virginia and Southwestern First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds at not less than 90%, with accrued interest in each case. Such cash is to be applied by the Trustee to the purchase or redemption of the Notes as provided in the Trust Indenture."

Referring to the above, on behalf of the Syndicate which has purchased the above-mentioned Notes, we will receive applications for the same at the price of 981 per cent... and accrued interest, payable at our office, 23 Wall

Street, New York, as follows:

On application,

Holders of Southern Railway Company's Two Year 5% Sterling Notes maturing June 1st, 1908. and July 2d. 1908, may deposit their Notes, and will receive preference in allotment to the extent of the Notes so deposited, and depositors of Notes maturing June 1st. 1908, will receive a cash payment of \$35.00 per Note, and depositors

of Notes maturing July 2d, 1908, will receive a cash payment. of \$30.00 per Note in adjustment of difference in price and interest.

Preference in allotment will also be given to registered holders of the Southern Railway Company Stock Trust Certificates making application on the special form which may be obtained at our office.

The application list will be opened at 10 A. M. on May 27, 1908, and will be closed at or before 3 P. M, the same day.

We reserve to ourselves the absolute right in our discretion to close the application list at any time without notice and reject any or all applications and also to allot smaller amounts than applied for. All applications should be made on forms which may be obtained at our office, and must be accompanied by a deposi-

of 450 per \$1,000 Note, or the matering Sterling Notes of the Southern Railway Company, as mentioned above. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards the amount due on allotment. If any further balance remains, such balance will be returned. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Temporary receipts will be issued pending delivery of the definitive Notes.

Subscriptions will also be received and Sterling Notes maturing June 1st and July 2d may be deposited at the offices of Messrs, J. S. Mor, an & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

> J. P. MORGAN & CO. Syndicate Managers

May 19, 1908.

was the heading of my article in the Herald and Sun of Friday morningread it.

The BOE FACTION still holds no stocks owing to my fear of one man market and one man government. When the serious bankers of the world gave orders to retrench, we obeyed. Save yourself on every rally before the surrender. The battle will make financial history with its record of dead at the bottom.

The peace terms will be hard. We intend to profit thereby. SELL OUT AND STAY out ready to BUY when I send word to my followers and all others tremble at the smash up.

If you care to join us, send me your name and address in strictest confidence. Tell me how you stand and with whom you deal. I will keep you posted gratis by mail or by telegraph, collect if you so expressly desire it, telling you when and what to buy.

# CARSTEN BOE.

Investment Specialist. 20 Broad St., New York.

# West Point Academy Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The bill for the maintenance of the West Point Military Academy for the next fiscal year will provide \$845,635. There will be no increase of cadets, as proposed by the Senate. Four Filipino cadets, one in each class, to be Filipino cadets, one in each class, to be appointed by the Philippine Commission, will be admitted. A school for the children of enlisted men and employees at the academy will be erected. The board of visitors to the academy has been reorganized and its fluties placed on a joint committee of five members of the Senate Military Committee and seven members of the House committee.

Pension Bills Excepted From John Sharp's Fillbuster.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Pension bills have been excepted from the operation of John Sharp Williams's filibuster in the House of Representatives. To-day he permitted the adoption of a conference report on a bill carrying a large number of private pension measures without debate or a roll call.

Immediately thereafter, however, he de-

manded the yeas and nays on a motion to agree to the conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill, which carries a total of \$10,000,000, \$2,000,000 in carcess of the total as it passed the House originally.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, May 23.—These army orders were

First Lieut. Marr O'Connor, Fifteenth Cavalry, to Itolio, Philippine Islands.
Major John P. Hains, Paymaster, from Boston, Mass., to Chicago.

These navy orders were issued: Lieut. J. C. Kress, from the Panther to the Maine. Lieut. W. E. Riddle, from the Maine to the An-napolis, via the Panther. Lieut. J. E. Lewis, from the Missouri to the Arethuss.

Lieut. E. H. De Lany, from the Panther to the Annapolis as executive and navigating officer.

Lieut. G. C. Hanrahan, from the New York to the North Carolina.

Lieuts. P. B. Dungan and W. G. Briggs, from the Annapolis to the Panther. STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. INVESTMENT BONDS, ETC. Weekly Quotation Record Forwarded on Request

CARLISLE & CO. 74 BROADWAY,

NOTE BROKER with good and increasing clientele among reputable merchants desires capital c discounting facilities. Address X. Y., box 16 Sun office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES !

PROGRAMME privileges of the following theatres to let for season 1908-1909; Folly, Bijou, Olympic, tar and Gayety, HYDE & BEHMAN AMUSE.
MENT CO., Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF QUARATERS FOR TWO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFI CERS—WAT Department, Office of the Construction Quartermaster, New London, Conn., May 23, 1908. Sealed proposals for the construction of one building, including plumbing, heating, electric wiring, etc., quarters for two non-commissioned officers, at Fort H. G. Wright, N. T., will be received here until 11:00 A. M. June 15, 1908, and then oppned. Information furnished on application. Eavelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed B. McA. SGHO-FIELD, Major, Qr. Mr.

LOST. FOUND AND REWARDS. LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Common Stock certificate No. A71742, for five shares in the name of "Mary E. Hall." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. MARY E. HALL.

LOST-May 22, on Broadway Josef Subway, southbound, photograph album views of Mexico. Return to Hotel Belmont, 420 St. and Perk av., W. A. C., Room 871. 85 reward.

STRENUOUS DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Slugging of Scuate Measures Con-

tinued with increased Force.

Washington, May 23.—It was a strenuous session the House had to-day, lasting ten hours and twenty minutes. The chagging of the Senate, which was begun yesterday, was continued with increasing force and effect. Besides knocking out the subsidy amendment to the post office appropriation bill, the conference report on the bill en-larging homestead entries on the remaining non-irrigable portion of the public demain from 160 to \$20 acres was rejected, 98 to 148, and by a vote of 106 to 128 the House refused to ask another conference.

The Senate joint resolution to return to China \$13,000,000 of the \$24,000,000 of indemnity exacted by the United States on account of the Boxer trouble in 1800 was passed with an amendment reserving two millions for the settlement of claims by American ctizens for losses and damages incurred.

American ctizens for losses and damages incurred.

A resolution was passed increasing the compensation of the elective officers of the House, save the Speaker and Chaplain, and of 164 employees, by \$20,840 annually.

Upon the discovery of new facts not answer to him when he wrote his voto message of April 11, President Roccetelt, through Secretary Garfield, consented to the passage of the bill extending the time for the completion of the dam in Rainy River, Minn.

At 9:20 the House took a recess until 11 A.M. Monday, when the conference report on the public buildings bill will be in order.

Agreement on Sundry Civil Bill.

ment on the sundry civil appropriation bill was reached to night by the conferees. They agreed to the purchase of two steamers for the Panams Railroad at a cost of a million and a half and to an appropriation of \$675,000 for the Yukon Exposition to be held at Seattle WASHINGTON, May 23 .- A final agree-

Percy T. Applegate, a Brooklyn real estate dealer, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy before United States Judge Chatfield. The liabilities are \$84,974.89 and the assets \$14,244.82.

observed until Friday. To-day such indica-tions seemed obvious to all. A broker with very good sources of information estimated that the Harriman-Standard Oil party had od sources of information estimate out on the market 500,000 shares of stock in three days. The only surprise elicited by this statement was that the market had sufficient strength to absorb such offerings without a complete collapse of prices. An interview quoting Mr. Mellen as aur-prised at the action of the Administration was compared with Mr. Harriman's puzzled

Sydney Webster correspondence. A single lot of 100 shares of New Haven went at 135, 2% points off the last previous More than three-quarters of a million shares

were dealt in, so that the market was quite

as active as any market since the panic. For a Saturday session, especially a session when brokers were bent on getting away early for the festivities with the Boston exchange members, the market displayed extraordinary life. Distribution of long but as this stock was distributed and the covered in all the commission houses. Floor traders and other professional operators just naturally kept looking for these orders, and the manner in which they found them and cut them loose was another reminder of many of the days of last year. Margin clerks had not a busier day since last fall.

"If any one here has stocks," said the head of a prominent commission house, "it is his own fault. To every customer who has given us an order we have suggested the advisability of placing a stop loss order a few points below the market. Most of them have done so, but weeks there are speculators who extend their lines as paper profits accumulate. The slump to-day has put many of these specula-

Illinois Central, which broke five points to Union Pacific's 5½ points, again showed a disposition to act in harmony with the Harri-

The reincarnation of former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw attracted attention in industrial circles, but it was not serious attention. His comment on the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation was no-where considered to be the sort of comment would have made last fall when he was a trust company president. Unquestionably, it was remarked, Mr. Shaw was then as pleased as any one else in the financial section over a transaction which definitely concluded the banking troubles here and marked the end of the panic. The criticism, it was agreed, came with none too good grace from Mr. Shaw, and the only notice taken of it was by professionals, who insisted that even a weak voice might arouse antagonism against the Steel Corporation, with a possibility of arousing an Administration proceeding

In the early part of the session brokers and traders generally were rather pleased at the recession. Most of the conservative men in the Street had deprecated the rapidity of the advance, had insisted that it was not warranted by general conditions, unless discounting the very distant future, and had predicted a reaction. The response to these criticisms had been principally to the effect that if general conditions did not warrant an advance technical conditions did. The floating supply of stocks, it was said, was small, money was easy and nothing was simpler than the conduct of a bull campaign under such circumstances. In one important respect this technical position has been weakened. The floating supply of stocks is no longer small. It has been augmented by sales from investors and by the distribution of very large lines on the part of specula-tions. Other conditions remained the same until the action against the New Haven. The early decline was considered little more than a "healthy recession." The sharp break subsequently and the pronounced weakness at the close, displaying conspicuously what was thought of the proceedings, did not show the movement to be as favorable as the conservative traders and brokers at first

## DISCRIMINATION CHARGED. Oil Producers Complain of Favors Given the

Standard Oll Company. WASHINGTON, May 23.-The National Petroleum Association, made up of oil producers in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the National Refining Company of Springfield, Ill., to-day filed a complaint

of Springfield, Ill., to-day filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission charging that the Louisville and Nashville Rallroad Company is disciminating against them in favor of the Standard Oil Company. The two companies allege that the railroad refuses to accept for shipment to points in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida petroleum and its products when tendered for shipment in less than carload lots except on a certain day of the week, but receives and ships petroleum and its products at any time when tendered in carload lots.

By reason of this practice, it is alleged, its chief competitor, the Standard Oil Company, which ships in carload lots to stations at the points named and redistributes in less than carload lots in tank wagons, has a great advantage over the complainants in that the Standard is enabled thereby to make daily deliveries

### PRESIDENT RECEIVES A JOLT. The Senate Refuses to Consider His Inland Waterways Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Senator Newlands made his farewell appeal to the Senate late this afternoon to pass the inland water-ways bill urged by the President, carrying an appropriation of \$20,000 for continuation of the work. This is the measure which the President referred to when he told the the President referred to when he told the visiting Governors that if Congress did not make the necessary provision for continuing the work of the Inland Waterways Commission he would "find a way.". Mr. Newlands asked for time to make an explanation of the status of the bill. Senator Hale, who held the floor, replied that he would yield for a statement, but for nothing more.

that he would yield for a statement, but for nothing more.

Mr. Newlands began to make his statement, but several Senators interrupted him, impatiently demanding that Mr. Hale yield no further. Finally Mr. Scott appeared with a conference report and the Vice-President recognized him to the exclusion of Mr. Newlands, who, after struggling vainly for recognition for several minutes, gave up the fight and another of the President's policies had received a joit.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY. Sun rises.....4:22|Sun bots......7:14|Moon rises...1:52 HIGH WATER THIS DAY. Sandy Hook...2:19|Gov.Island....2:51|Hell Gate...4:44 Arrived-SATURDAY, May 23.

Artived-Saturdar, May 23.
Sa La Savele, Havre, May 16.
Sa Arable, Liverpool, May 14.
Sa Philadelphia, Southampton, May 16.
Sa Excelaior, Rotterdam, May 6.
Sa Basil, Para, May 12.
Sa Morro Castle, Vera Crus, May 15.
Sa San Marcon; Galveston, May 16.
Sa El Monte, Galveston, May 16.
Sa Princess Anne, Norfolk, May 22.
Sa Satilla, Brunswick, May 20.

Sa New York, at Pigmouth from New York. Sa Balde, at Isospool from New York. Sa Bluecher, at Charbourg from New York. SATERD FROM PORRIGH PORTS. Sa Finland, from Antwerp for New York.
Sa Minneapolla, from London for New York.
Sa La Provence, from Havre for New York.
Sa Columbia, from Glasgow for New York.
Sa Ryndam, from Rotterdam for New York.

INCOMING STNAMBRIPS.

Giasgow. Due Twee Galveston... ay, May 28... Naples.... Bremen... Gibraltar... 

By Marboni Wireless. Se Calcidosia, for New York, was 343 miles cast of Sandy Hook at 9 A. M. yesterday.

Se Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York, was 170 miles coutheast of Sable Jaiand at 12.25 P. M.

Se Minnelisha, for New York, was 150 miles southeast of Sable Jaiand at 5 P. M.

Se Molitue, for New York, was 250 miles south of Sable Jaiand at 7 P. M.